1: Coon E-5 (1926-1927) 1931 MX3 Rif MX3

137 *riarz*, a cedar, growing very tall and straight. Its sweet-smelling wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet-makers.

[314] *amerzi*, another cedar, with very volatile reddish wood. Its pitch and resin are used as medicine.

rkanus, a similar tree, considered by the Riffians to be the female of the *amerzi*.

The cedars, generally known under the name of *thuya*, or *arbor vitae*, form the characteristic coniferous vegetation of North Africa.[1]

Other Trees

[262] *rbejuth*, an evergreen oak, with edible acorns.

tashta, another species of oak, with inedible acorns.

rbejuth n yirif, the so-called pig-oak. Its acorns are eaten by wild boars, but not by men on account of their bitter taste. Justinard lists as oak *adren*, calling *abedjoud* the acorn.[2] The latter word is derived from the Arabic *el-bellut*, the difference in renderings being due, aside from different techniques in transcription, to my retention of the *r*, the berberization of the Arabic definite article, in the Riffian dialects. I have always heard it pronounced with the *r*. Hanoteau and Letourneau [3] identify five oaks in Algeria: *Quercus castaneaefolia C. A. Mey., Q. Mirbeckii Dr., Q. Ilex L., Q. Ilex var. Ballota*, and *Q. Suber L.*

[245] *adheman*, the hawthorne. This tree is used as a base for grafting pear and apple shoots. Hanoteau and Letourneau give *Crataegus Oxyacantha* (three varieties), *Cr. Azarolus*, and *Cr. monogyna* for Algeria.[4] Laoust identifies *Cr. Oxyacantha* in Morocco.[5]

[262] *asaanu*, the arbute, or strawberry tree. Its fruit is eaten fresh, and also dried and put into bread; the wood is used in house construction. Laoust finds it in other parts of Morocco, and gives it the botanical name *Arbutus unedo*.[6]

[262 388] *fathis*, a large tree bearing a small red fruit, which is eaten. The ashes of its wood are mixed with water, in which grapes are washed before being set out to dry. These ashes are also used as soap in washing cloth. Westermarck [7] calls this the lentisk, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

azemmur, the wild olive. Its fruit is not eaten, but its wood is used in making spoons, ploughs, and other objects.

[245] *thazemmurth*, the female of the *azemmur*, smaller than the male. The male can be used for grafting domestic olives, but the female is never used for this purpose.

sa'awis, a large tree with perennial foliage. It bears a seed containing a red liquid. The wood of this tree was formerly used for gunstocks.

thaghieshth n wushun, a species of wild walnut, called jackal-walnut.

afesas, perhaps a spurge-flax, or broom. It is a bush with a red flower, growing in valley bottoms. Laoust gives *Daphne Gnidium L.* for *walesaz*.[8] Hanoteau and Letourneau name three species, *Daphne oleoides Schreb., D. Gnidium L.*, and *D. Laureola L.*, for Algeria.[9] This plant has been mistaken by other botanists for an osier, on account of its extensive use in basketry.[10]

thabgha, a wild blackberry. Justinard affirms this designation.[11]

[1] Justinard, p. 189; Hanoteau and Letourneau, p. 69; el Bekri (tr. Mac Guckin de Slane), p. 15 n.
[2] Page 117. [3] Page 119. [4] Pages 48, 99. [5] Page 809.
[6] Pages 483–484, 519. [7] Edward Westermarck, *Ritual and Belief in Morocco*, vol. II, p. 185.
[8] Pages 515–516. [9] Page 116. [10] Laoust, pp. 515–516. [11] Page 143.